DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XII. | ZATURDAG den 22sten MEI, 1824. | N. 21

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Wedüwe Wm Lee.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 21sten Mei 1824.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekoalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 20 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Broden een once minder wegen.

Op pœne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk

Den 7den Mei 1824.

DE ondergeteekende biedt aan te koop tot de minst te bekomene pryzen:

Rhyn Wyn, by Kisten en Dozynen.
Bourgondie Wyn, idem. idem.
Champanje, idem. idem.
Bordeaux Wyn, Teneriffe, Malaga, Brandewyn, Goede Oude Rum, Genever, Hollandsch Bier, &c.

Als mede Patent, Raap en Lyn Olie, Schryfpapier, Schagter, Rood Lak &c.

AUGUST MULLER.

Een der krachtigste middelen welke het tegenwoordige gouvernement in Frankryk bezigt om het volk dat door de revolutionaire tyden tot onverschilligheid voor den Roomschen godsdienst was overgeheld, weder tot den alouden godsdienst over te halen zyn de missionairen of zendelingen; deze welke door den koning betaald worden reizen het gansche land rond, komen zy in de nabyheid eener stad dan planten zy een groot kruis en roepen het volk by een, hier houden zy eene predikatie by welker aanhooren men zich nog zou verbeelden in de middel eeuwen te zyn; het gevolg hiervan is dat de arme boeren welke zelve niet kunnen nadenken en die gewonelyk alles blindelings gelooven zoodanig in verwarring worden gebragt en dat men weer van alle zyden hoort van mirakelen, verschyningen van Engelen, heiligen van de heilige maagd en dergelyke ongerymdheden meer, terwyl zedeloosheid met het bygeloof hand aan hand vooruitgaan. Toen de koning in de stad Parys zelve aan de Missionairissen eene Kerk het Pantheon genaamd afstond, verwekte dit een groot misnoegen by de fatsoenelyke klasse waar meerdere verlichting heerschte en voor al by de studenten; een groot aantal jongelingen kwamen overeen om onder de eerste predikatie wanorde te stichten; toen de Missionairs in volle drift was en de inwoners van Parys, welke hy voor Atheisten, Deisten, enz. uitschold en naar de hel liet afmarscheren om daar benevens voltaire, Rousseau en andere godverzakers in het eeuwige vuur te branden, toen werden volgens een afgesproken teken een groot aantal voetzoekers te gelyk afgestoken; dit geschiede gemakkelyk door eene kompositie van donderpoeder by het kruid te doen; de voetzoekers vlogen in alle richtingen door de kerk heen; en daar het avond was en de nieuwsgierigheid eene talryke schare had by een gebragt, zoo ontstond er een groot geraas en wanorde terwyl men door de duisternis en de verwarring de daders niet kon ontdekken. De policie hiervan kennis gekregen hebbende liet by de volgende predikatie de kerk door gend'armes bezetten en hield een wakend oog, om voor te komen dat er geene voetzoekers en zwermers meer werden afgestoken. Dit geschiedde ook niet, maar in plaats derzelve was de geheele kerk bestrooid met diablotins: dit zyn van die bekende kleine fleschjes welke zoo men op dezelve trapt of breekt een slag geven als of er een klein pistool wordt afgeschoten; ook lagen er onder de gemeente een aantal andere fleschjes verstrooid, welke een soort van goed bevatten, hetwelke zulk eene stank geeft, dat men by derzelver inademing in duizeligheid ter neer valt; elk oogenblik klapte nu een diablotin of eenige vrouwen, die in een gedrongen zaten, vielen in flaauwte by het openen der fleschjes, en eer de predikatie reeds half ten einde was, was reeds de helfte van de toehoorders de kerk uitgegaan Deze wanorders werden hervat by de volgende byeenkomsten, zonder dat het der policie mogelyk was dezelve geheel voortekomen. Het schynt dat het prediken der Missionairissen in de stad zelve thans ook heeft opgehouden.— Hoewel dit nog op het openveld voortgezet wordt, terwyl gewapende gend'armes by hetzelve de wacht houden. Het is waarlyk jammer dat het bygeloof en losbandigheid zich te zamen vereenigen om den godsdienst, welke met de grootster eerbied en plegtigste stilte behoorde uitgeoeffend te worden hierdoor voor de onnadenkende volksmenigte zoo belagchelyk te maken en in minachting te brengen.

De opstellers der Colombiaansche Kouranten zelve drukken thans hunne verwondering uit over het niet ontvangen van tydingen van den president verlosser. De laatste berigten van deeze ven liepen tot half Dec. ll., als wanneer Bolivar na alle pogingen te vergeefs aangewend te hebben om Riva Aguerro te bewegen zich aan hem te onderwerpen, tegen dezen optrok naar Truxillo in het noordelyke gedeelte van Peru, alwaar Riva Aguerro zyn hoofdkwartier had; daarop meldt de Kourant van Bogota dat in dezestad een kolonel aangekomen was, welke berigtte dat de rebel Riva Aguerro door zyne eigene troepen was gevangen genomen en aan Bolivar was overgeleverd geworden; dit zou dan in het begin van December gebeurd zyn; nu verwachten wy de bevestiging van deze gebeurtenis te vernemen, doch hierop volgt een volkomen stilzwygen der verdere voorvallen in die gewesten tot op dezen tyd.

Wy vinden in de nieuwspapieren der Vereenigde Staten het vonnis van den krygsraad uitgesproken tegen Mr Sidney Smith, kapitein van de Hornet; dit oorlogsvaartuig lag te Vera Cruz, alwaar gemelde kapitein koopgoederen in nam om dezelve te vervoeren tegenstrydig de wetten der marine; volgens dit vonnis is deze kapitein van zyn post ontzet en onbekwaam verklaard om ooit de Vereenigde Staten weer te dienen; doch uit hoofde zyner vorige gewichtige diensten den staat bewezen heeft gemelde scheepskapitein vergiffenis erlangd van den president en is weder in zynen post hersteld.

Een brief uit Havre, gedagteekend Dingsdag meldt: " Wy hebben voor eenige dagen hier gehad den 1sten aid-de-camp van generaal Mina kolonel O'Callaghan. Hy is in kontrakt voor een Amerikaansch vaartuig, om den generaal en deszelfs gevolg naar eenig deel van Zuid Amerika overtevoeren; het vaartuig zal naar Cowes vertrekken, alwaar de generaal zich zal inschepen,"

Madrid, 18den Feb.— De koning onze meester heeft besloten om de deugd, kennis en getrouwheid te beloonen van den weleerwaarden bisschop van Porto Rico, en heeft hem vereerd met het groote kruis der orde van Isabella de Katholieke.

BOGOTA.

BRITSCHE GEKOMMISSIONEERDEN.

Op den dag na de aankomst der kommissarissen van Z. B. M gingen zy een bezoek afleggen by den secretaris van den staat van buitenlandsche zaken, by welke gelegenheid zy hun genoegen te kennen gaven, over den gevorderden toestand waarin zy het land vonden. Op den 3den Maart herhaalden zy hun bezoek om den minister hunne geloofsbrieven voorteleggen, van den hoog achtbaren Heer Mr. Canning, als gevolmagtigde agenten of kommissarissen van Z. B. Majesteit aan het gouvernement van Colombia; na dat zy door zyne excellentie de vice president, als zulks zyn erkend geworden, verzochten zy op den 6den dierzelfde maand, aan zyne excellentie voorgesteld te worden, en op den 8sten daaropvolgende, ten 11 ure s'morgens had de voorstelling plaats. Zy zyn begeleid geworden, op het bepaalde uur, in de gehoorkamer door den secretaris van den staat van buitenlandsche zaken, alwaar hy hen introduceerde by zyne excellentie omringeld door andere secretarissen van den staat en verscheidene hoofd officieren. Toen zy binnen kwamen, sprak kolonel Hamilton, als hoofd van de kommissie zyne excellentie den vice president in diervoege aan:

Excellentie!— Het is myn ernstige wensch dat de kommissie welke door den koning van Engeland aan de Republiek van Colombia afgezonden is, een duurzaam verbond tusschen de twee landen moge sluiten. Hun onderling belang vereischt dit, en ik betuig niet te kunnen bemerken wat de verkryging van een zoodanig wenschelyk oogmerk hinderlyk zou kunnen zyn.— Men moet toestaan, dat men nog weinig weet in Engeland van Zuid Amerika: een gewest waar de natuur zoo gunstig was, en ik mag byvoegen, zoo verkwistend met derzelver kostelykste gaven te zyn geweest, waar al de voortbrengzels der keerkringen in overvloed worden gevonden, en het gene nog geheel byzonder is, onder eene matig luchtstreek van Europa; maar gedoog dat ik uwe excellentie de verzekering geve dat de Britsche natie niet onkundig is der opofferingen welke het volk van Colombia gekost hebben om zich des slaafschen juk te ontdoen, noch der dapperheid en resolutie betoond door de armée gedurende dezen bloedigen en hardnekkigen stryd. Ik kan met vertrouwen zeggen, dat het Britsche volk de grootste deelneming gevoelt in den welvaart en voorspoed van Colombia; en uwe excellentie zult my gedogen by te voegen, dat ik ten volle deel neem in deze edelmoedige gevoelens.

Men zegt dat Frankryk den wensch voedt om Spanje te helpen om deze landen te heroveren. Het volk van Colombia behoeft niet te vreezen, voor eenen dusdanigen inval, aangezien het een vaste en volstandige vriend in Groot Brittanje zal vinden. Ik heb de eer uwe excellentie overtehandigen, een snuif doos, tot een geschenk van Z. B. M. ten blyke van zyne achting

Zyne excellentie de vice president in antwoord betuigde zyne hooge achting jegens den koning der Vereenigde Koningryken Groot Brittanje en Ierland, en zyne groote genegenheid voor de Britsche natie. " Deze belangryke kommissie" voegde hy er by, " toevertrouwd aan zoodanig waardige personen, zal ongetwyfeld het grootste voordeel toebrengen aan de Republiek van Colombia" zoo wel als aan Groot Brittanje, De Republiek heeft nimmer gezocht zich in oorlog te wikkelen, om zich door gedurige oorlogen den voorspoed te verhinderen, welke wy zoo overvloedige middelen hebben te verkrygen. Maar indien Spanje by Frankryk hulpe mogt vinden, of by eenige andere mogendheid, om den inwendigen rust te stooren, welke wy verkregen hebben, ten koste van zoo veel bloeds, en zoo vele opofferingen, zullen de resolutie en volharding der Colombianen even onwankelbaar blyven, als gedurende de veertien jaren, welke wy besteed hebben om de Spaansche armée te wederstaan.

De konstitutie verbiedt my om geschenken aantenemen van eenig vreemde koning of vorst. Gy zult my daarom verschonen myne Heeren! om de gevoelens van myn hart te uitten voor dezen blyk van achting van den koning van Groot Brittanje, tot dat het kongres my zal toestaan hetzelve aantenemen.

Deze plegtigheden afgedaan zynde, bleven de kommissarissen eenigen tyd vertoeven in vriendschappelyke gesprekken met zyne excellentie en andere personen in de zaal. Zyne excellentie zwaaide grooten lof toe aan den minister Canning, verklarende dat hy aanspraak kan maken voor zyne liberale gevoelens niet alleen op de dankbaarheid van Colombia maar op die van geheel Zuid Amerika.

UIT DE BARBADOS MERCURY.

VAN WEGE DEN KONING —EENE PROKLAMATIE.

GEORGE R.

Nademaal wy geinformeerd zyn, dat de slaven in eenige van onze West Indische kolonien, en van onze bezittingen op het vaste land van Zuid Amerika, het verkeerde denkbeeld voeden, dat er door ons orders zouden zyn afgezonden voor hunne bevryding; en aangezien zoodanig begrip daden van insubordinatie veroorzaakt hebben, hetgene in ons zeer veel misnoegen verwekt heeft, zoo hebben wy het dienstig geoordeeld door en met de raadgeving van onzen geheimraad, deze onze koninglyke publikatie te doen afkondigen, en wy verklaren mits dezen en maken zulk bekend dat de slaafsche bevolking in onzegemelde kolonien en bezittingen zich onze bescherming zullen onwaardig maken, zoo zy in gebreke blyven zich geheel aan de wetten te onderwerpen, zoo wel als schuldige gehoorzaamheid aan hunne meesters te bewyzen; en wy belasten en bevelen mits dezen al onze gouverneurs van onze voormelde West Indische kolonien, om de volste publiciteit te geven aan deze onze proklamatie, en de genen met alle wettiglyke middelen in hunne magt, te straffen, die ondernemen mogten de rust en vreede van onze voorzeide kolonien en bezittingen te stooren.

Gegeven in ons hof te Carlton Huis, den 10den Maart 1824, en in het 5de jaar van onze regering.

GOD BEWARE DEN KONING!

Den 21sten Mei 1824.

NAAR MARACAYBO.

De snel zeilende gekoperde schoener



CORNELIA,

Kapt. JOSEPH MÖLLER.

Zal uitterlyk op Donderdag aanstaande vertrekken. Voor Vragt en Passage gelieve men zich te vervoegen by

JOSEPH MOLLER.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—MEI.

15.	lantje	Cosmopolite, Boom,	Puerto Cabello
	golet	Mary Jane, Van Luyck,	Aruba
	——	Harmony Hall, Walter,	Rio-de-la-Hacha
17.	——	Maria Louisa, Pimenta,	dito
	——	Drie Zusters, Peren,	St. Jago de Cuba
18.	bark	Mary, Vrolyk,	Aruba
	golet	Cornelia, Möller,	Maracaybo
20.	brik	Rebecca & Sally, Augur,	New York
	golet	Twee Vrienden, Eckmeyer,	Aruba
21.	——	Dorothea, Alle,	Bonaire
	——	Nancy, Rains,	Baltimore
	——	Tartar, Revans,	New York

UITGEKLAARD—MEI.

15.	golet	Esperanza, Starckenborg,	St.Thomas
	——	St. José, Carillo,	Porto Rico
17.	——	La Carmen, Bertoleone,	Zee
18,	——	Cereres, Marble,	Newport
	——	Amable Lucia, Diedenhoven,	Coro
	bark	De Hoop, De Jusus,	dito
19	——	Anna Catharina, Dopyn,	Porto Rico
20	brik	Liberty, Titcomb,	Boston
	lantje	Cosmopolite, Boom,	Cumarebo

Met de aankomst van vaartuigen gedurende deze week uit de V. Staten hebben wy onze reeks nieuwspapieren ontvangen loopende tot den 1sten dezer; dezelven behelzen Europesche tydingen tot het einde van Maart. Onze lezers zullen in dit nummer geplaatst vinden, zoodanige nieuws artikelen welke wy dachten meest belangryk te zyn.

Wy hebben tevens Colombiaansche nieuwspapieren ontvangen en hebben daar uit de meest belangryke stukken getrokken, welke in ons volgende kolonnen zullen gevonden worden.

Den 6den April ll. heeft de Vice President van Colombia in de stad Bogota, aan het Kongres, by de opening van hetzelve eene aanspraak of boodschap gedaan; doch daar dezelve vele bladzyden bevat, zullen wy slechts de hoofdpunten mededeelen.

De vice president begint met aantemerken dat thans de vyand van het geheele gebied van Colombia verdreven is en dat er van het Spaansche leger geene overblyfzelen meer zyn gebleven; zynde slechts in de provintie Pasto nog een klein getal oproerlingen.

Dat de Kortes te Cadix voornemen waren om kommissarissen naar Zuid Amerika te zenden, ten einde met de onafhankelyke republieken te onderhandelen, doch dat dit door hun val is belet geworden en dat de absolute koning thans deze vrye gewesten weder onder zyn magt zoekt te brengen, doch dat de middelen der republiek genoegzaam zyn om hem te weerstaan.

Dat door de tegenwoordigheid van den President Verlosser de zaken in Peru een gunstig vooruitzigt opleveren, doch dat er nieuwe hulp voor dit land vereischt wordt om dit doel te bereiken.

Dat er met alle onafhankelyke republieken in Zuid Amerika eene overeenkomst is gesloten om elkander onderstand te verlenen indien Spanje hun op nieuw wilde bedreigen.

Vervolgens spreekt de Vice president over de gunstige betrekkingen tusschen Noord Amerika en Engeland met Colombia.

De onderhandelingen met den heiligen zetel hebben echter tot nu toe geen voortgang gehad.

Van de binnenlandsche zaken sprekende merkt zyne excellentie aan dat er veel voor het onderwys en de opvoeding gedaan is, zynde op alle plaatsen collegies en scholen opgerigt, echter ontbreken er genoegzame onderwyzers; en zyne excellentie vraagt de uitvoerende magt tot dit oogmerk om meerderen onderstand uit 'slands schatkist. De overige takken van administratie, enz. hebben eene aanmerkelyke verbetering ondergaan.

Men is voornemens om stoom vaartuigen aanteleggen op het meer van Maracaybo, Rio de Guayaquil en de Stille Zuid Zee.

Het aenleggen van postboden, het verbeteren van wegen, het openen van kanalen wordt ook ernstig aanbevolen.

Z. E. hoopt dat het uitvoerende bewind zulke maatregelen zal nemen wegens de geldlening van 1822, dat alle geintereseerden hiermede zullen voldaan wezen, en dat men daardoor hopen kan dat de nieuw te opene geldlening zal slagen.

Deze boodschap wordt geeindigd na dat Z. E. nogmaals de glorieryke overwinningen der Colombianen te Maracaybo en Puerto Cabello heeft doorgeloopen.

De Colombiaansche nieuwspapieren bevatten een lang adres van vele ingezeten van Venezuela aan generaal Soublette, by zyn vertrek naar zyn nieuw benoemd intendeentschap der Magdalena; zy betuigen hierin hunne dankbaarheid wegens zyn weldadigen wys bestuur gedurende dat hy het bevel over het departement Venezuela heeft gevoerd.

De laatste Amerikaansche nieuwspapieren behelzen uit Lima de byzonderheden wegens de nederlaag van den Colombiaanschen generaal Santa Cruz, zy schryven dit ongeluk toe aan den afval der meeste troepen, welke tot Riva Aguero zyn overgegaan.

Brieven uit Parys melden, dat Spanje ten laatste het denkbeeld heeft laten varen om Zuid Amerika weder te overwinnen, en de bemiddeling van Engeland aangenomen heeft; dien ten gevolge zal Mexiko de eerste staat zyn, welks onafhankelykheid zal erkend worden.

In een der Nieuw Yorksche dagbladen vinden wy, onder dagteekening Parys, 9den Maart, dat er brieven uit Konstantinopolen zyn, welke melden dat de Porte zich thans in de grootste benaauwdheid bevindt uithoofde van een gerucht wegens het herstellen der orde van Malta. Deze orde zoo als men weet, is eene religieuse militaire order, en derzelver grootmeester heeft zyne residentie in het eiland Malta; dezelve wordt ook genaamd de *orde van St. Jan van Jerusalem*, en bestond uit drie klassen, de ridders, de kappellanen en gewapende dienstboden; er zyn tevens priesters en monnikken die by de oefening helpen, maar deze worden niet onder de leden begrepen welke het ligchaam uitmaken. Het gouvernement der orde is zamengesteld uit gedeeltelyke monarchiale en gedeeltelyke Aristrocaticale; de groot meester is souverein; de ridders bestonden te voren uit zeven natien, thans hebben de Engelschen zich uitgehouden; geene dan de adelen worden in deze orde toegelaten. De Turken vreezen dan de herstelling van deze orde, om dat het doel derzelve is, de ongeloovigen te bestryden. Men meldt verder dat de groot vizier zich geaddresseerd heeft aan den Oostenrykschen Internuncio, over dit onderwerp; deze heeft hem geantwoord, dat het hem niet bewust was, dat de groote mogenheden van Europa zoodanige gedachten voeden.

Zee Gevecht.—Uit de Amerikaansche nieuwspapieren zien wy de tyding bevestigd der neming van het Spaansche korvet de Ceres, van 28 stukken, door het Colombiaansche eskader. Het gevecht had plaats op den 6den April, ter hoogte van Matanzas, tusschen de Colombiaansche vloot bestaande uit twee korvetten en eene brik en de Ceres; het duurde een uur lang; de kommandant van de Ceres werd by de eerste volle laag dood geschoten; de Patriotten namen tevens drie groote schepen en 8 drogers, en verdwenen met hunne vloot dadelyk na het gevecht. Op den 9den zyn er uit de Havana vertrokken, een fregat, een korvet, eene brik, en eene schoener om de vloot optesporen, men veronderstelt dat de Patriotsche vloot de Key West zal aangedaan hebben om te repareren. Er waren omtrent 40 dooden en gekwetsten aan boord der Ceres. Eenige manschappen sprongen overboord en zwommen naar de wal, zy zyn opgevat en in het Moro kasteel opgesloten om dat zy het vaartuig verlaten hebben.

UIT COLOMBIAANSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

Men zegt dat M. Revenge, de Colombiaansche minister, zeer vleyende aanbiedingen gedaan heeft aan generaal Mina om zich naar de nieuwe wereld te begeven en aldaar voor de zaak der vryheid te vechten.

De Etoile meldt dat het Portugesche gouvernement eene expeditie uitrust van 10,000 man, om deszelfs bezittingen van de Brazilien weder te overwinnen.

De Parysche dagbladen varen hevig uit tegen de aanspraak van Mr. Canning in antwoord op des konings aanspraak. De Quotidienne beweert stellig dat de geallieerden het regt hebben om het Moederland te helpen om de gerebelleerde kolonien te onderwerpen, en beschuldigt Engeland van beheerd te worden door eigen belang. Zy zeggen Engeland heeft zich niet bemoeid om Frankryk te verhinderen binnen Spanje te rukken; maar zy wordt thans onrustig op het denkbeeld dat Frankryk onderstand zal verleenen in het weder verkrygen van de Spaansche kolonien.

UITTREKSELS VAN AMERIKAANSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

Londen, 18*den Maart.*—Er zyn brieven ontvangen van ons eskader te Algiers, over Marseilles, gedagteekend 2den Maart, welke melden, dat de Dey zyne engagementen hernieuwd heeft met admiraal Sir Harry Neale, om geene kristenen meer tot slaven te maken, en te blyven by het verdrag aangegaan met lord Exmouth. Ingevolge hiervan stond Sir H. Neale op zyne terug reize naar Malta, met de Revenge, Naiad, &c.

Men was bezig rond te gaan met de inteekenings lyst voor de Grieksche lening, de premie daarvan is drie per cent. Men zegt dat lord Byron £10.000 heeft ingeschreven, eene naast bestaande van Mr. Canning heeft £5,000 geteekend.

Uittreksel van eenen privaten brief uit St. Petersburg, gedagteekend 2den February:—"Het is eenige dagen geleden dat de keizer eensklaps ziek werd en nog het bed houdt, er is echter geen gevaar by. De groot hertog Michael is tevens ziek en zyn huwelyk is uitgesteld. De generaal Aracktschaken, directeur generaal der Russische militaire kolonien heeft na al de etabiissementen gevisiteerd te hebben een berigt aan den keizer overgeleverd, en verscheidene belangryke veranderingen voorgeslagen. Al de kooplieden te Odessa benevens de magistraten van die stad, hebben thans een memorial aan het gouvernement ingeleverd, waarin zy aanhalen, de onophoudelyke belemmeringen, welke de Russische handel in de Zwarte zee van de Turken ondervindt. De aangroeyende handel van Odessa boezemt de Ottomannen groote wangunst in, en het blykelyke doel der maatregels welke de Porte voor eenigen tyd geleden gevolgd had, is om dien handel te stremmen. Men heeft ons verzekerd dat het memoriaal zoodanig indruk heeft gemaakt op den keizer en den raad, dat er onverwyld zeer strenge instructien afgezonden waren door graaf Nesselrode aan den konsul generaal M. Minziacky, die zoo men veronderstelt reeds te Konstantinopolen aangekomen is. Hy wordt bevolen om by voorraad opeissching te doen van een *sine qua non* van al de traktaten met de Porte, en vergoeding van alle schade welke zyne majesteits onderdanen, wonende te Odessa of andere plaatsen aan de zee geleden hebben."

Parys, 15*den Maart.*—Uittreksel van eenen privaten brief van den 21sten ll. uit Odessa.—"Volgens tydingen van den 11den uit Konstantinopolen, was M. Minershy van voornemen op den volgenden dag een bezoek afteleggen by Saida Effendi, schoon deze nog ziek was. Ten gevolge van gelukkige omstandigheden heeft zyne zending nog geen aanvang genomen. Lord Strangford was genoodzaakt, gedurende zyne onderhandeling met Ghalib Effendi, alle pogingen van zyne diploma te bezigen, om de vragen te ontwyken van dien minister, over den onderstand welke verleend wordt aan de Grieken door eenige Engelschen. De edele lord heeft eene donatie ontvangen van 100,000 piasters van Sardinie, en zyn Drogeman M. de Chabert eene van 20,000, en de Orde van St. Maurice, om dat zy het traktaat met de Porte en Sardinie gesloten hebben."

Parys, 17*den Maart.*—Uittreksel van eenen privaten brief, gedagteekend Barcelona, den 4den dezer.—"Gisteren is alhier in 4 dagen van Algiers aangekomen, het Sardiniaansche bombardeer vaartuig de Mercy; hetzelve brengt de volgende tydingen: dat in de baai van Algiers, er acht gewapende vaartuigen waren, welke van alles beroofd waren, zelfs tot hun geschut toe; dat de Algerynen toebereidselen maken om een oorlog tegen Engeland te kunnen uithouden; dat vóór het vertrek van de Mercy, de kapitein naar het huis van de Amerikaansche konsul ging en zag aldaar de kapiteinen van vier Spaansche koopvaardy schepen, welke door de Algerynen genomen zyn; dat deze kapitein en hun scheepsvolk toegestaan zyn, elders in de stad hun verblyf te houden; dat zy omtrent 30 mylen van de baai van Algiers, by een Engelsch fregat van 44 stukken geschuts ontmoet en dat deszelfs kapitein hem verteld had, een Algerynsche polakre genomen te hebben, welke hy naderhand binnen Algiers gezonden en slechts de kapitein aan boord gehouden had. Het Algerynsche gouvernement geeft aan de Spaansche krygsgevangenen 5 stuivers 's daags wanneer zy werken, en daarby krygen zy van den Franschen konsul s'daags, 5 stuivers voor matrosen, 7 voor stuurlieden, en 10 voor kapiteinen."

Uittreksel van eenen privaten brief van den 6den dezer uit Genoa—"Brieven welke wy gisteren ontvangen hebben van de West kondigen aan, dat de Algerynen zich reeds meesters gemaakt hebben van 10 vaartuigen, en dat zy in den nacht eene landing gedaan hebben aan de kust van Valentia, en hebben weggevoerd 47 personen, mannen, vrouwen en kinderen."

Volgens een brief uit Livorno, gedagteekend den 3den dezer, zyn de Napolitaansche staats gevangenen, aan wien het gouvernement verlof gegeven heeft naar Tunis te vertrekken met merkbare vriendelykheid en attentie door den Dey ontvangen.

Parys, 20*sten Maart.*—Uittreksel van eenen privaten brief, gedagteekend Livorno, den 13den dezer.—"Er is een vaartuig van Algiers alhier aangekomen, geladen met goederen genomen uit de Spaansche pryzen. Zy is vier dagen gezeild na het vertrek van den Engelschen konsul. De Amerikaansche konsul heeft getracht als middelaar op te treden. Vyf Spaansche pryzen zyn reeds te Algiers opgebragt. Een ander vaartuig alhier van Malta aangekomen brengt tyding dat al de gewapende vaartuigen tegen Algiers gezeild zyn, en dat de Britsche admiraal orders had gegeven aan al de vaartuigen in de Middellandsche zee om zich ter hoogte van Algiers te vereenigen.

Het volgende is een uittreksel van de Augsburgsche Gazette:—"Met de aankomst van een vaartuig te Trieste uit Smirna in eenen overtogt van 12 dagen, zyn er tydingen ontvangen dat Carysto ten laatste aan Odysseus is overgegaan. Volgens de artikelen der kapitulatien gesloten tusschen de bevelhebbers der beide partyen, moet het Turksche garnisoen naar Negropont verzonden worden. Brieven uit Durazzo in Abania melden, dat er een korps der Grieken van 2000 man in de omstreken van Arta is aangekomen."

By arrivals this week from the United States we have received our files of New York papers up to the 1st of May. They contain European intelligence to the end of March. Our Readers will find such selections of them, which we have thought most interesting.

We received likewise Colombian papers, from which we made extracts, these will be found in our subsequent columns.

Letters from Paris state, that Spain has at length abandoned the idea of reconquering South America, and accepted the meditation of England; in consequence of which Mexico is the first state whose independence will be recognised.

FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

FRANCE.

[From the Courier Francais.]

From the language which the English Ministerial Journals have held for the last three months, and from the measures which have been taken by the English government, it is difficult not to believe that if our government gives the slightest assistance to Spain in an attempt to get back her American colonies, the British cabinet will declare war against us. The disastrous consequences which a war with England has always entailed upon this nation cannot have been forgotten, and whatever affection our ministers may feel for the principles of the Holy Alliance, however strong their desire to see those principles triumph in America, as they have already made them triumph in Spain, however disposed they may be to make this fresh concession to the party which dreams of nothing but war and conquests; we may be permitted to hope that the imminent danger which would arise from such a decision, will arrest these projects which have excited the anxiety of England, and that South America will not be obliged to secure by a new war and by fresh sacrifice the independence of which no human power can now deprive her.

ITALY.

The accounts from Rome are to the end of January, by which it appears that the mortality which has lately prevailed amongst the high authorities of the catholic church is not likely soon to stop. Another distinguished prelate, Cardinal Severoli, prodatary to his holiness, has received the sacrament, and was not expected to live. The Pope's own sister, countess Mongalli, was also at the extremity; and the aged Pontiff, grieving for the dead, trembling for the dying, and deeply shattered by his late attack, was not expected to survive the objects of his confidence and his love.

FROM AMERICAN PAEPRS.

New York, April 26.

By the arrivals yesterday from Havre and Liverpool, we have numerous files of papers of the latest dates: those from Paris are to the 24th ult. giving London accounts of the 20th.

The French chamber had assembled and was royalist beyond the utmost hopes. The Constitutionnel admits that only 15 or 16 members of the opposition had been re-elected; of them general Foy was one—La Fayette lost his election. Of the deputies elected, two thirds of the whole, or 275 out of 430 members, are from the class of nobles of the *ancien regime*. The counter-revolution is said by the liberals to be now achieved, and the restoration of the Jesuits was to be among its first fruits. The king's speech is given at length below. It is most decidedly pacific in its language and sentiments; its tone shows pretty clearly how much the speedy and successful issue of "the most generous and most just of enterprizes," as his majesty calls the aggression upon Spain, had confirmed the authority of the Bourbons. It may be inferred decidedly from this speech, that France has no intention of embarking in any crusade against South America. The condition of French affairs is certainly prosperous; and though no taxes are to be diminished, no new ones are to be laid—and the interest of the debt, now 5 per cent., is to be reduced if feasible.—There is no allusion in the king's speech to St. Domingo; yet from the French papers, it is manifest that negociations between that island and France have been going on. The proposition at which the French appear to have taken their stand was, that the old French proprietors should renounce all their claims and possessions upon being indemnified to a certain extent by their government, and that, in return for this concession, the Haytiens should acknowledge in France their feudal Suzerain. This, of course, the Haytiens will reject.

The Greeks were prospering on all points.

The following intelligence from Bayonne is of the 10th inst.: "The provinces of Spain begin to be more tranquil, but wretchedness extends over the whole country. After having stripped all the rich under the pretext of liberalism, the lower classes begin to perceive that instead of improving their condition they have made it worse. In all directions, emigration, the dread of fresh catastrophes, or the want of money, has occasioned a complete stagnation of labour in the towns and in the fields. The populace murmur loudly, and if this state of things continues long, the most fatal consequences must ensue to those who were the instigators of the crimes, of which the people were only the instruments to satify the ambition of men who call themselves defenders of the altar and the throne.

Paris, March 22.—We received last night, by express, a London Evening Journal of the 19th inst. The debates in the House of Commons on the preceding evening (Thursday) were extremely interesting. Lord John Russel made a motion for parliament to examine the situation of France with regard to Spain, and whether the honour and interest of England did not require the interference of the British administration to obtain the evacuation of the Peninsula by the French army. After some observation by Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Lyttleton, and Mr. Gooch, Mr. Canning said that from the arrangements made by France, and the situation of her troops in Spain, it was evident that she had no design of establishing herself in that country. The conduct of the French army in the Peninsula was most praiseworthy; and the period of the evacuation might safely be left to the discretion of the French government; that period the hon. gentleman thought was nearer than was generally believed in the House. The papers laid before parliament would show the harmony between the two cabinets relative to the affairs of South America; and as to the good faith of the French government he (Mr. Canning) was convinced that the ambassador of France (prince de Polignac) would not, under the dictation of any government upon earth, state any thing which he did not believe to be true.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBER.

Paris, March 23.—To-day, at 12 o'clock, the peers and deputies convened by sealed letters from the king, in conformity to the regulation of 13th Aug 1814, assembled in the palace of the Louvre. The peers, in full costume, occupied the right of the hall, the deputies the left. The king arrived at one o'clock. A deputation of 12 peers and 24 deputies went to meet and receive his majesty, who entered the hall by means of a door opening on the stage, where the throne is placed. The dutchesses of Angoulême, of Berry, and of Orleans, with the ladies of their suites, occupied the places prepared for them on the left of the king. The king being seated, Monsieur the duke of Angouleme, and the duke of Orleans, habited as a peer, placed themselves on his right and left. The ministers, the marshals of France, and great officers of the crown occupied the steps of the throne. The chancellor of France, as president of the House of Peers, was placed in front of the king's arm chair.—The assembly was standing and uncovered.—The king having ordered the peers to take seats, and by the mouth of the chancellor having *permitted* the deputies to do likewise, his majesty pronounced the following speech, amidst the profoundest silence.

"Gentlemen, I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the benefits which Divine Providence has showered on my people, my armies and my family, since the last session of the chamber. The *most generous* as the *most just* of enterprizes has been crowned with complete success. France, tranquil at home, has no longer any thing to fear from the peninsula.—Spain, *restored* to her king, is reconciled with the rest of Europe. This triumph, which offers such certain guarantees to social order, is due to the discipline and courage of a French army, led by my son, with equal wisdom and valour. A part of the army has already returned to France, the remainder will only remain in Spain so long as may be necessary to insure the interior tranquility of that country. It is to you, gentlemen, and to your patriotism, that I wish to owe the confirmation of so satisfactory a state of things. Ten years experience has taught all Frenchmen, that true liberty can only be expected from the institutions which by the charter I founded. This experience has led me, at the same time, to perceive the disadvantages of a regulation which must be modified in order to consolidate my work. Repose and stability, (la fixeté) are, after long shocks, the first desire and want of France. The present manner of renewing the chamber does not attain these object of a law for a *septennial* renewal, will be presented to you. The short duration of the war, the prosperous state of the public revenue, the improvement of credit, afford me the satisfaction of announcing to you, that no new taxes nor loans will be necessary to meet the expences of the past year—the means assigned therefore having proved sufficient. Thus you will find no obstacle from past expenses, in establishing the means for the year to come, of which the budget will be submitted to you.—The union subsisting between my allies and myself, and my amicable relations with all other states, guarantee a long enjoyment of the general peace. The interest and wishes of the *powers*, are in unison, to avert every thing that could trouble it. I have the hope that the affairs of the East, and of Spanish and Portuguese America, will be settled to the best advantage of the states and people whom they interest and so as to favor the greatest developement of the commercial relations of the world. A ready numerous outlets are regularly open to the products of our agriculture and our industry.—Sufficient maritime forces occupy the stations best calculated to give efficient protection to this commerce. Measures have been taken to insure the reimbursement of the capital of the *rentes*, created by the state in less prosperous times, or to effect their conversion into stocks, of which the interest will be more on a level with that of other transactions. This operation, which must have a beneficial influence on commerce and agriculture, will permit, when it shall have been consummated, a reduction of taxes, and close the last wounds of the revolution. I have made known to you my hopes and intentions—it is in improving our interior condition, that I shall always seek the power of the state, and the glory of my reign. Your concurrence, gentlemen, is necessary, and I count on it. God has visibly seconded our efforts.—You have it in your power to connect your names with a happy and memorable epoch in France—you will not reject that honour.

London, March 16.—The marquis of Lansdown brought forward his promised motion last night, upon the subject of South America, and prefaced it by an able, moderate and judicious speech. We are the more willing thus to characterise it, because really after a most attentive perusal of it, we cannot discover any fundamental principle, or any decisive measure recommended by the noble marquis, which has not practically and substantially been already adopted by ministers. Even the motion with which the noble marquis concluded did little else than propose, in other words, what was announced as the intention of his majesty's government in the royal speech at the opening of the session. The noble marquis, for example, wished that his majesty "should take such steps *as may seem meet* for acknowledging speedily the independence of those provinces, such diplomatic relations with them as cannot fail to promote an amicable intercourse, and conduce to our commercial advantage." What was the language of the speech? That "as to any further measures, his majesty reserved to himself an unfettered discretion to be exercised, as the circumstances of these countries, and the interests of his own people may appear to his majesty to require." Here indeed there is no pledge as to the precise time at which any thing would be done; no promise of "speedily" adopting any specific measure; but there is the general assurance, that not a moment would be suffered to elapse, whenever it should be apparent that the period had arrived for securing the interests of British subjects.

"Under these circumstances the earl of Liverpool in his reply, very properly appealed to that parliamentary confidence which ministers were justified in claiming, for the course they had prescribed to themselves; and the result of the division vindicated the propriety of the appeal. We wish, indeed, this proof had been spared, because it has the appearance of a difference of opinion, without the reality; for we are persuaded there was more of the adhesion of party than of the concurrence of sentiment, in the numbers, scanty as they were, which supported the motion.

"The speech of the earl of Liverpool will be read with deep interest and general approbation. The former will be excited, by the information it supplies, and the latter by its tone of manly and straight forward sentiment. It will be seen that the noble earl unequivocally admitted, not only that Spain at the present moment is in no condition to make the "chimerical attempt" of reconquering her South American provinces without assistance, but that she never, at any time, possessed the means of doing so!"—*Courier.*

Algiers.—The London Courier of the 25th of March mentions the capture, by a British frigate, of a Sardinian vessel bound for Algiers with naval stores, and a diamond crown on board for the Dey. The cargo was landed at Malta, and the vessel discharged. The Dutch squadron had arrived off Alicant, and was cruising against the Algerines.

The Greeks and Turks.—Accounts from Noremburg of the 19th March, state that the Greeks had fallen in with a Turkish corps which was marching from Thessaly for Lepanto, and had entirely cut them to pieces.

Naval Action.—We learn from capt. Osborn, of the sloop David, who left Havana on the 10th of April, that he was embargoed at Havana seven days in consequence of an action fought off Matanzas between the Colombian fleet, consisting of two corvettes and a brig, and the Spanish sloop of war Ceres of 28 guns, (built by Mr. Eckford of this city) on the 6th of April. The battle lasted one hour. The commander of the Ceres was killed by the first broadside. The Patriots captured three heavy ships and 8 drogers, and disappeared with their fleet, immediately after the action. A frigate, sloop of war, a brig and schooner, sailed from Havana in pursuit of them on the 9th, when the embargo was taken off, but it was not believed they would fall in with them. It was supposed that the Patriot fleet would stop at Key West to repair. There were between 30 and 40 killed and wounded on board the Ceres. A number jumped overboard from the Ceres, and swam ashore, and were taken up and put in the Moro Castle for leaving the vessel.—*Daily Advertiser.*

FROM THE BARBADOS MERCURY.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R

Whereas it has been represented unto us, that the slaves in some of our West India colonies, and of our possessions on the continent of South America, have been erroneously led to believe that orders had been sent out by us for their emancipation: And whereas such belief has produced acts of insubordination, which have excited our highest displeasure: We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation; and we do hereby declare and make known that the slave population in our said colonies and possessions will be undeserving of our protection, if they shall fail to render entire submission to the laws, as well as dutiful obedience to their masters: And we hereby charge and command all our governors of our said West India colonies and possessions to give the fullest publicity to this our proclamation, and to enforce, by all legal means in their power, the punishment of those who may disturb the tranquility and peace of our said colonies and possessions.

Given at our court at Carlton-House, this 10th day of March, 1824, and in the fifth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Extracts taken out of "Napoleon in exile or a voice from St. Helena," the opinions and reflections of Napoleon, on the most important events of his life on government in his own words, by Barry E. O'Meara, Esq. his late surgeon.

(CONTINUED FROM N°. 18.)

"Pitt and his politics," continued he, "nearly ruined England by keeping up a continual war with France." I remarked, that it was asserted by many able politicans in England, that if we had not carried on that war we should have been ruined, and ultimately have become a province of France. "It is not true," said Napoleon. England being at war with France, gave the latter a pretence and an opportunity of extending her conquests to the length she did under me, until I became emperor of nearly all the world, which could not have happened, if there had been no war. The conversation then turned upon the occupation of Malta. "Two days," said he, "before lord Whitworth left Paris, an offer was made to the minister and to others about me of thirty millions of francs, and to acknowledge me as king of France, provided I would give you up Malta." Napoleon added, however, that the war would have broken out, had Malta been out of the question.— Some conversation then took place relative to English seamen. Napoleon observed that the English seamen were as much superior to the French, as the latter were to the Spaniards.— I ventured to say that I thought the French never make good seamen, on account of their volatility of temper and impatience. That especially they would never submit without complaining, to blockade ports for years together, suffering from the combined effects of bad weather, and of privation of every kind, as we had done at Toulon. I do not agree with you there, *signor dottore*, (doctor) said he, but I do not think that they will ever make as good seamen as yours. The sea is yours. Your seamen are as much superior to ours as the Dutch were once to yours. I think however, that the Americans are better seamen than yours, because they are less numerous. I observed, that the Americans had a considerable number of English seamen in their service, who passed for Americans, which was remarkable, as independent of other circumstances, the Americans discipline on board of men of war was much more severe than ours. And, that if the Americans had a large navy, they would find it impossible to have so many able seamen in each ship as they had at present. When I observed, that the American discipline was more severe than ours he smiled and said, "*sarebbe difficile a credere*," (I can scarcely believe it.)

Had some conversation with him relative to the empress Josephine, of whom he spoke in terms the most affectionate. His first acquaintance with that amiable being commenced after the disarming of the sections in Paris, subsequently to the 13th of Vendemaire 1795. "A boy of twelve or thirteen years old presented himself to me," continued he, "and entreated that his father's sword, (who had been a general of the republic,) should be returned. I was touched by this affectionate request, that I ordered it to be given to him. This boy was Eugene Beauharnois. On seeing the sword, he burst into tears. I felt so much affected by his conduct, that I noticed and praised him much. A few days afterwards, his mother came to return me a visit of thanks. I was much struck with her appearance, and still more with her *esprit*. This first impression was daily strengthened, and marriage was not long in following."

During the conversation, I took the liberty of asking the emperor his reasons for having encouraged the jews so much. He replied, "I wanted to make them leave off usury, and become like other men. There were a great many jews in the countries I reigned over; by removing their disabilities, and by putting them upon an equality with Catholics, Protestants, and others, I hoped to make them become good citizens, and conduct themselves like others of the community. I believe that I should have succeeded in the end. My reasoning with them was, that as their rabbins explained to them, that they ought not practise usury to their own tribes, but were allowed to do so with Christians and others, that, therefore, as I had restored them to all their privileges, and made them equal to my other subjects, they must consider me to be the head of their nation, like Solomon or Herod, and my subjects as brethren of a tribe similar to theirs. Than consequently they were not permitted to practise usury with me or them, but to treat us as if we were of the tribes of Judah. That having similar privileges to my other subjects, they were in like manner, to pay taxes, and submit to the laws of conscription and others. By this, I gained many soldiers. Besides, I should have drawn great wealth to France, as the jews are very numerous, and would have flocked to a country where they enjoyed such superior privileges. Moreover, I wanted to establish an universal liberty of conscience. My system was to have no predominant religion, but to allow perfect liberty of conscience and of thought, to make all men equal, whether Protestants, Catholics, Mahometans, Deists, or others; so that their religion should have no influence in getting them employments under government. In fact, that it should neither be the means of serving, or of injuring them; and that no objection should be made to a man's getting a situation on the score of religion, provided he were fit for it in other respects. I made every thing independent of religion. All the tribunals were so. Marriages were independent of the priests: even the burying grounds were not left at their disposal, as they could not refuse interment to the body of any person, of whatever religion.— My intention was to render every thing belonging to the state and the constitution, purely civil and independent of any religion. I wished to deprive the priests of all influence and power in civil affairs; and to oblige them to confine themselves to their own spiritual matters, and meddle with nothing else. I asked if uncles and nieces had not a right to marry in France He replied, yes, but they must obtain a special permission.

"I asked if the permission were to be granted by the pope. "By the pope?" said he, "No;" catching me by the ear and smiling, "I tell you that neither pope, nor any of the priests, had power to grant any thing. By the sovereign."

I asked some questions relative to the freemasons, and his opinions concerning them.— "He said," they do some good actions They assisted in the revolution, and latterly to diminish the power of the pope, and the influence of the clergy When the sentiments of a people are against the government, every society has a tendency to do mischief to it." I then asked if the freemasons on the continent had any connexion with the illuminate He replied, "No, that is a society altogether different, and in Germany is of a very dangerous nature." I asked if he had not encouraged the freemasons? He said, "rather so, as they fought against the pope." I then asked if he ever would have permitted the re-establishment of the Jesuits in France? "Never," said he, "it is the most dangerous of societies, and has done more mischief than all these others. Their doctrine is, that their general is the sovereign of sovereigns, and master of the world; that all orders from him, however contrary to the laws, or however wicked, must be obeyed. Every act, however actrocious, committed by them pursuant to orders from their general at Rome, becomes in their eyes meritorious. No, no, I would never have allowed a society to exist in my dominions, under the orders of a foreign general at Rome. In fact, I would not allow any *frati* (Friars.) There were enough of priests for those who wanted them without having monasteries filled with *canaglie*. who did nothing but gormandize, and commit crimes." I observed that it was to be feared the priests and jesuits would soon have great influence in France. Napoleon replied "very likely. The Bourbons are fanatics, and would willingly bring back both the jesuits and the inquisition. In reign before mine, the Protestants were as badly treated as the Jews; they could not purchase land—I put them upon a level with the Catholics. They will now be trampled upon by the Bourbons, to whom they and every thing else liberal will always be objects of suspicion. The emperor Alexander may allow them to enter his empire, because it is his policy to draw into his barbarous country men of information, whatsoever their sect may be, and moreover, they are not much feared in Russia, because the religion is different."

"There is a link between animals and the Deity, Man," added he, "is merely a more perfect animal than the rest. He reasons better.— But how do we know that animals have not a language of their own? My opinion is, that it is presumption in us to say no because we do not understand them. A horse has memory, knowledge and love. He knows his master from the servants, though the latter are more constantly with him. I had a horse myself, who knew me from any other person, and manifested by capering and proudly marching with his head erect, when I was on his back, his knowledge that he bore a person superior to the others by whom he was surrounded Neither he would he allow any other person to mount him, except one groom, who constantly took care of him, and when rode by him, his motions were far different, and such as seemed to say that he was conscious he bore an inferior. When I lost my way, I was accustomed to throw the reins down his neck, and he always discovered it in places where I with all my observation and boasted superior knowledge, could not, who can deny the sagacity of dogs? There is a link between all animals. Plants are so many animals which eat and drink; and there are gradations up to man, who is only the most perfect of them all. The same spirit animates them all in a greater or a lesser degree."

Asked him some questions about Blucher, "Blucher," said he, "is a very brave soldier, *un bon sabreur* (a good swordsman) He is like a bull who shuts his eyes, and seeing no danger, rushes on. He committed a thousand faults, and had it not been for circumstances, I could repeatedly have made him and the greatest part of his army prisoners. He is stubborn and indefatigable, afraid of nothing, and very much attached to his country, but as a general, he is without talent, I recollect, that when I was in Prussia, he dined at my table after he had surrendered, and he was then considered to be an ordinary character.

Speaking about the English soldiers, he observed, "the English soldier is brave, nobody more so, and the officers generally men of honour, but I do not think them yet capable of executing grand manœuvers. I think if I were at the head of them, I could make them do any thing. However, I know them not enough yet to speak decidedly. I had a conversation with Bingham about it; and though he is of a different opinion, I would alter your system. Instead of the lash I would lead them by the stimules of honour. I would instil a degree of emulation into their minds. I would promote every deserving soldier, as I did in France. After an action I assembled the officers and soldiers and asked, who have acquitted themselves best; (*quels sont les braves?* and promoted such of them as were capable of reading and writing. Those who were not, I ordered to study five hours a day until they had learned a sufficiency, and then promoted them. What might not be expected from the English army, if every soldier hoped to be made a general if he behaved well? Bingham says, however, that the greatest part of your soldiers are brutes, and must be driven by the stick. But surely, "continued he," the English soldiers must be possessed of sentiments sufficient to put them at least upon a level with the soldiers of other nations, where the degrading system of the lash is not used. Whatever debases a man cannot be serviceable. Bingham says, that none but the dregs of the *canaille* voluntarily enter as soldiers. This disgraceful punishment is the cause of it. I would remove it, and make even the situation of a private soldier be considered as conferring honour upon the individual who bore it. I would act as I did in France. I would encourage young men of education, the sons of merchants, gentlemen and others, to enter as private soldiers, and promote them according to their merits. I would substitute confinement, bread and water, the contempt of his comrades (*le mépris de ses camarades*.) and such other punishment for the lash *Quando il soldato è avvilito è disonorato colle frustre, poco gli preme la gloria o l'onore della sua patria*. (When a soldier has been debased and dishonoured by stripes, he cares but little for the glory or the honour of his country.) What honour can a man possibly have who is flogged before his comrades? He loses all feeling, and would as soon fight against as for his country, if he were better paid by the opposite party. When the Austrians had possession of Italy, they in vain attempted to make soldiers of the Italians.— They either deserted as fast as they raised them, or else when compelled to advance against an enemy, they ran away on the first fire. It was impossible to keep together a single regiment. When I got Italy, and began to raise soldiers, the Austrians laughed at me, and said it was in vain, that they had been trying for a long time, and that it was not in the nature of the Italians to fight or to make good soldiers. Notwithstanding this, I raised many thousands of Italians who fought with a bravery equal to the French, and did not desert me even in my adversity What was the cause? I abolished flogging and the stick, which the Austrians had adopted. I promoted those amongst the soldiers, who had talents, and made many of them generals. I substituted honour and emulation for terror and the lash."

I asked his opinion relative to the comparative merit of the Russians, Prussians, and Germans. Napoleon replied, "soldiers change, sometimes brave, sometimes *lâches* (cowardly.) I have seen the Russians at Eylau perform prodigies of valour: they were so many heroes.— At Moscow, entrenched up to their necks, they allowed me to beat two hundred and fifty thousand men with ninety thousand. At Jena, and at other battles in that campaign, the Prussians fled like sheep; since that time they have fought bravely. My opinion, is that *now*, the Prussian soldier is superior to the Austrian. The French cuirassiers were the best calvalry in the world *pour enforcer l'enfanterie*, (to drive the infantry) Individually, there is no horseman superior, or perhaps equal, to the Mameluke; but they cannot act in body. As partisans, the cossacs excel, and the Poles as lancers." This he said in reply to a question made by me of his opinion relative to the cavalry.

I asked who he thought was the best general amongst the Austrians. "Prince Charles," he replied, "though he has committed a thousand faults. As to Schwartzenberg, he is not fit to command six thousand men."

I asked if Sir Sydney Smith had not displayed great talent and bravery at Acre? Napoleon replied, "yes;" the chief cause of the failure there was, that he took all my battering train. Which was on board of several small vessels. Had it not been for that, I would have taken acre in spite of him. He behaved very bravely, and was well seconded by Phillipeaux, a Frenchman of talent, who had studied with me as an engineer. There was a major Douglas also who behaved very gallantly. The acquisition of five or six hundred seamen as canoniers, was a great advantage to the Turks, whose spirits they revived, and whom they showed how to defend the fortress. But he committed a great fault in making sorties, which cost the lives of two or three hundred brave fellows, without the possibility of success. For it was impossible he could succeed against the number of the French who were before acre. I would lay a wager that he lost half of his crew in them. He dispersed proclamations amongst my troops, which certainly shoot some of them, and in consequence, published an order, stating that he was *mad*, and forbidding all communication with him. Some days after he sent, by means of a flag of truce, a lieutenant or a midshipman with a letter containing a challenge to me to meet him at some place he pointed out, in order to fight a duel. I laughed at this, and sent him back an intimation that when he brought Malborough to fight me, I would meet him.— Notwithstanding this, I like the character of the man."

(To be continued.)